

The Federal Union. It must be preserved-Jackson Liberties and Constitution of his Country.-WEBSTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1850.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In our examination of this document, we propose to review it, as we would any other politi- territory. With all deference, we beg to inquire, cal paper,-upon its own merits, without the if this power of Congress, to dispose of her terslightest disrespectful reference to its author, for ritory and other property—and to make all needwhom we not only profess, but feel, the most ful rules and regulations respecting them, be inhabitants of a territory cannot institute a gov- Mr. Nabors was loudly called for, and of course, entire respect. The Governor, in our estimation, utterly inconsistent with the right of sovereignty, is a candid and frank gentleman, and we doubt in the inhabitants of California, would it not be not, conscientious in his political opinions-but equally inconsisted with the sovereignty of the common stock of the old thirteen States, sure of hearing this gentleman before, but on we fear he has fallen into great error, in relation Mississippi?—for the United States own both through Congress, who seems to be the conduit this occasion, he made us his friend forever. to some of his facts, and also in relation to territory and other property within her limits. many of his opinions; and hus been induced, Or would this incompatibility exist, between self-government is to be transfused into the peotherefore, to suggest, if not to recommend at the power of Congress, and the sovereignty of ple of the territory! once, measures which we believe to be unwise, California, after the inhabitants of this new conventions, will prove, in the end, disastrous with sovereignty, by special act of Congress, to the interests, not only of the South, but to according to the peculiar notions of the Goverthose of the American people.

Upon the subject of admitting California as a State into the Union, the Governor, in the outset, makes, as we think, a great mistake in stitution, would imply the power in Congress, South, together with such alterations of the In immediate juxta position, with exhibi-

other measures, some of them objectionable, and power over the subject."

and others in the Senate, had taken ground in are utterly unable to account for it. were appointed by a small vote in the Senate. None of us can certainly have forgotten Mr. sent of Congress. Benton's "tacking" and "sarsaparilla" speech

found the following distinct declaration:

Congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to advise you, and through you, our commended it, and we cannot be mistaken, in Congress will be found to vote for it."

tion to be united with others-nor did its friends of sec. 3, art. 1, of the constitution : in Congress, up to the writing of this letter, but We all remember the castigation which Mr. Clay administered to the President, for witholding the California question was united with other measures. With these facts of history before our eyes, we cannot well explain the mistake, which we think the Governor has made. So the inference, that the friends of California, in Congress, believed that the measure "was too gr ssly unjust to be urged" as a separate measure, we cannot perceive the slightest shadow to austain if.

On the Governor's views, of the effests, of admitting California into the Union, on the pecuniary interests of the South, we have only one remark to make: As a political economist and statesman, he ought to show, before he recommends or suggests to Mississippi, as one of the aggrieved States, "prompt and peaceable secession," that the safety, value and productiveness of slave property, will be, at least equal, after secession, to what they are now. Until this is shown, prudent and wise men will long hesitate to adopt the alternative proposed by the Governor, however admissible his facts, or clear his expositions-they will desire a future unclouded with darkness and peril.

But the Governor contends, that all the pecuniary loss to the South, resulting from the exclusion of her slaves from California, has been produced "by the interference of Congress"and says of the acts of California: "they are the acts of Congress"-and the argument which he founds on this assumption is, "that as Congress has no power to create States, or prohibit slavery either in the States or territories, the acts are unconstitutional and void, and as such, should forever be resisted by the aggrieved

This is pretty much a re-statement of a part of the Nashville Convention Address, without any additional argument or illustration of the dogmas put forth by that convention. It has been often assumed that the Constitution of California was the act of Congress, but we do not remember, ever to have met with the demonstration. It may be very convenient and politic alike and with equal effect, while the argument how widely the great Southern expounder of the Regan of Claiborne, Regan of Yazoo, Rogers, Stuart might often fail, for the want of skill on the constitution differed from Gov. Quitman. In of Wilkinson, Starke, Smeues, 1807 cox, Welsh, West, and Young, -37.

in the following way: "The power granted to sarily withdraws the sovereignty of the United by-laws, which will be found in our columns. there are some obstacles in the way that seem to "The right of sovereignty over the territory,

nor? He further says: "The assumption of the right of Congress to admit new States without limitation, and adopted. without reference to other provisions of the con-"It was too grossly unjust, to be urged as a act, which by the constitution is not only irremeasure by itself. Its deformity was too appa- gular, but absolutely void. This involves a for the future, the rights of the slaveholding most earnest and imposing manner, such staterent. Even its principal sponsors, did not, in palpable absurdity. The assumption implies States from aggression, he recommends "prompt ment of facts, as that the efforts of the disunion the commencement, venture to advocate the the ability on the part of Congress, to adopt as measure alone. To break the force of the blow, their own, an act void and forbidden by the inand to palliate its effects, they connected it with strument, from which they derive their whole to find, is so definite and explicit, as to be sub- in favor of the Union, were made, in all their

It cannot have escaped the memory of our unqualified language, that the act of California | questionable" right, and proceeds in the follow- preciate it, and try to render it a matter of either readers, that this connection of the admission is not only irregular but absolutely void, and that ing strain: of California, with "other measures," did not Congress has no power to give validity to itoccur till the report of the committee of thir- and not only this, but further, that the act is for- a resort to this effective and unquestionable teen in the Senate, which was made in the first bidden, by the instrument (the constitution) from part of May. Now, what was the condition of which they (Congress) derive their whole power this State, either alone or in concert with her traitor to the South, &c. the California question in Congress, before this over the subject. On this subject, we are pre- sister States, to remedy existing evils. In the We advise our friends-all-to go and hear report was made? Mr. Douglass, the head of pared to take issue with Governor Quitman, and mean time, and as early as practicable, it is of Mr. Nabors, when he again makes a political the committee on territories, had reported a bill in advance, we deny totally and absolutely, any tre of opinion and action should be authoritive. speech. He will not only give you ample mato the Senate, for the admission of California man's ability to show any such restriction in the ly established. This may be effected by the terial for the exercise of your understanding, into the Union, as a separate and independent Constitution of the United States. This, in our Conventions of the several assenting States promeasure. Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, estimation, is one of the Governor's strange po-Mr. Douglass, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Benton, litical blunders, and knowing him as we do, we mittee of safety for each State, to consist of a crous, for your delight and amusement.

tion. Subsequently, Clay, Cass, Douglass, tory, as a political community, are not soveand Dickinson, acquiesced in the appointment reign, but we think the Governor's argument ness, should be invested with adequate powers, subject of Union. of the committee of thirteen, and the Union of has not proved it-and it not sovereign, it does absolute or contingent, to act for their respecall the compromise measures, as presented in not follow, in the absence of any constitutional tive States, upon all questions connected with their report to the Senate. Mr. Webster, Ben- restriction on Congress, that this body, cannot, the preservation and protection of their equal rights as soverton, and others, never did sustain this connect without a violation of the constitution, admit eign States. Such a body of men, even if clothtion of measures, and the committee of thirteen such territory into the Union, upon a constitu- ed with the authority of but two or three States, I know, to learn that we have been prompt in tion formed without the special action and con-

The truth is, we believe, that no statesman in or out of Congress, whose opinions are entitled Again, on 21st January, nearly four months to any weight, has ever contended that the terribefore the committee of thirteen made their re- tories were sovereign-nor has the admission of port to the Senate, our delegates in Congress California been contended for on that ground, wrote a letter to the Governor, in which is to be The fact that California called a convention, and formed a constitution, preparatory to admission "We, the Senators and representatives in into the Union, without any act of Congress authorizing her to do so, is not contested. And common constituents, that we have a well de- this is the "irregularity" in the California profined opinion, that California will be admitted ceedings, which every body admits. The quesas a State of this Union, during the present ses- tion arises, when California presented herself to sion of Congress. The President earnestly re- Congress for admission, with this irregularity supposing that a majority of both Houses of attached to her proceedings, have Congress. competent authority to admit her? In answer The President did not recommend this quest to this question, we refer to the first paragraph

" New States may be admitted by the Conurged it, as a separate and independent measure. gress into this Union; but no new State shall junction of two or more States or parts of States, his sanction to the Compromise Bill, because without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

far, therefore, as to there being any ground for assent of Congress was not made neccessary, you will follow. as the incipient step to the formation of her State government. So thought Congress, and so think, perhaps, nine-tenths of the legal men and statesmen of our country, and such was the opinion of two administrations-the one recommending, the other approving the admission of California, as a separate measure. The Constitution of California was voidable but not void,-Congress could in their discretion, have rejected her application, and granted her a territorial government, and thus, have rendered her constitution a nullity-or Congress could admit her, as was done, and recognize her constitution as valid, without becoming responsible for any of its provisions, upon a subject, over which they had no control. How then, can any statesman, or any class of politicians, declare, in the face of these truths, that the South is excluded from California, by act of Congress? It is a stereo- W. S. Featherston, and Jacob Thompson, as Repretyped assumption, and has been so, since the adshould never be dignified as an argument—it is wholly unworthy of the name. The South has judgment of the Legislature opposed to the interest been excluded from California, by her people in and will of the people of Mississippi. convention, and by no other earthly power.

on the Governor's position that Congress possesses the power to invest the inhabitants of the of the rights and honor of Mississippi and the South, territory with sovereignty-and that the power to do so, is included in the grant to Congress to that the course of the Hon. Henry S. For

ragraph from the constitution, touching the subect, of the right of Congress to admit new States, and excepting this paragraph, on this point, the constitution is wholly silent. We only wish to present the Governor's assumption, that the power to invest the inhabitants with sovereignty is included in the grant to admit new Yazoo, Thames, Trussell, Thurmond, Weathersby, dred miles from this. We all congratulate you States, and then the grant itself, in the language and Webb,-50 of the constitution, that all candid and fair-mindto adopt the assumption, and decline the proof, ed men, may see, how inadmissible and absurd Catchings, Crusoe, Ford, Foote, Farrar, Griffin, for the former may be used by all logicians the assumption is. Further—we desire to show Murble,

part of the advocate. But another assumption his last great speech, read in the Senate on the MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING.

No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall which we suppose the Governor refers, is the Mr. Calhoun had a clear perception and a just possession of our civil and religious liberties. a part of Georgia. It was ceded to the United too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in defence of the following: "Congress shall have power, to appreciation of the "self evident truths," that The meeting was addressed by Gen. Davis, of States for a sum of money on certain express dispose of and make all needful rules and regu- "all political power is inherent in the people," Lafayette, and Hon. B. D. Nabors, of Tippah. conditions, one of which was that the land thus T. PALMER & EDWARD PICKETT, EDITORS. lations respecting the territory or other property and that "governments derive their just powers The former gentleman confined his speech, ribelonging to the United States." This is the from the consent of the governed," so that when gidly, to a review of the bills of adjustment, delegated power, vested in Congress by the the sovereignty of the United States was with- and the constitutional authority of Congress to constitution, which the Governor declares to be drawn from a territory, he saw and admitted how pass them. It was an argument, and one more "utterly inconsistent" with the right of sove- this inherent right of a people to govern them- forcible, clear and conclusive, we have not heard reignty, on the part of the inhabitants of the selves, would, and ought to manifest itself, in from any quarter. His address abounded in the formation of "their constitution and govern- patriotic sentiments, of the most enlightened by which this important element and basis of He delivered one of his "miscellaneous"

impolitic, and if made practical by Southern State or territory shall have been "invested" tion of the message relating to the Texas bound- humor, in illustration of the fight which had ary bill, to the territorial bills, and that abolish- been going on in the House for a few days past, ing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the story of the "Lincoln rehearsal" from the nor's recommendation of the measures to be retired alone, to practise in a sham fight by him-

And first. If 36° 30' be not granted the one had been there. and peaceable secession." This, we are glad ists or secessionists, however they might declare ject to no misconstruction. The message next speeches, resolutions, and arguments, to weaken Here is the assumption, in bold, confident and avows the principle, that secession is an "un- the respect of the people for the Union-to de-

right of sovereign States, should be kept in view, whatever measures may be adopted by the highest importance that some common cenviding for the organization, and subsequent fre quent periodical appointment or election of a com- graphic sketches of what is witty and ludinumber equal to their Senators and representafavor of this measure, as an independent ques- It may be true, that the inhabitants of a terripeaceable results to their determinations."

and frank Executive of our gallant State attempt- formed; and the ball so gloriously set in motion tion to institute a Southern Congress, under the by the impetus it has received here is now rolling centre of opinion and action." This, taken in of East Mississippi. To Rankin county belongs session of the Nashville convention, to the noble example will be soon followed by her Southern States, to elect delegates with plenary sister counties until plots and plotters, factions powers to a Southern Congress, cannot, we magine, mean anything else than the establishsecession, from the present Union, of those States who may choose to unite in this Southern county; so that you see we are now ready to republic. That this is clearly and unquestiona- co-operate with you and your "Central Associa e formed or erected within the jurisdiction of bly the Governor's plan, we think no candid tion," in using all fair, earnest and open means any other State; nor any State be formed by the man can now deny, and we trust, in future, that none who adhere to him, and to his political tution and Union of our fathers. In short, you views, will object to the message, as giving a may tell your folks that the old "Free State" is It will, at once, be perceived, that unless Cali- full and faithful exposition of their political fornia was, at the time her convention was call- creed. The issue is now fairly made,-Union hence my use of the last word.) But the crownde, within the limits of one or more States, the OR DISUNION-"Choose ye this day," which ing glory of that meeting, next to its spirit and

> other matters has prevented us from noticing the and Representatives in Congress, in relation to that although three of the signatures to the questions asked, were from Mr. Featherston's dis-

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE sippi, That the course of the Hon. Jeff. Davis as tage." His speech was listened to with pro-Senator, and the Hons. A. G. Brown, Wm. McWille, sentatives in Congress from this State, on the question of the admission of California, is approved, as Foote on this question is not approved, being in the

Be it further resolved, That the course of the Hon. Jeff. Davis as Senator, and Hons. A. G. Brown, Wm Before dismissing this topic, we desire a word McWilhe, W. S. Featherston, and Jacob Thompson, their firm and consistent support and able advocacy on all the questions before Congress at its late session, involved in the slavery controversy, is approved these questions is not approved, and this Legislature does not consider the interests of the State of Mis-

We have already quoted the whole of the pa- sissippi, committed to his charge, safe in his keeping. The question being taken, the vote stood thus: YEAS-Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Anderson, Barton, own, Buford, Bynum, Byrn Bell, Barry, Barden, Blythe, Brooks, Beene, Cassedy, Clement, Calhoun, Dampier, Durr, Echols, Ellis, Guy, Gatlin, Hinds, Harrison, Jenkins, Kelley, Kirkland, Lynch, Lewis, Malone, Mott, Magce, Martin, Matthews, Metcalf, Nelson, Noble, Neill, Rozell, Rawls, Suratt, Stewart our grave legislators, and be of infinite benefit

> NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Arthur, Ashe, Hemmingway, Huie, Henry, Johnson, Kimball, Marble, Myers, Mclanis, McNabb, Nabors, Powell,

has to precede this, to give it the show of va- 4th of March, '50, by his friend, Mr. Mason, of On Monday evening, the friends of the Union The right of a State to secede or withdraw lidity-and that is, the acts of California, in and Virginia, Mr. Calhoun says: "The act giving held a meeting in the Hall of the House of Re-

belonging to the United States, necessarily ex- State as free to form their constitution and gov- of the ladies, who, we trust, will not fail to give greatly increase the hindrances in the way of a or of sovereignty resides in the inhabitants of Union, after they had declared their independ- occasions, to the cause of our federal Union, and we had better pause and look to the amount of ereigniv, are joint and equal. the territory while such, because the authority ence." And further, he says: "And all this to the perpetuation of that government which force that will be necessary to effect a violent delegated to Congress, is utterly inconsistent is perfectly consistent with the sovereignty of has, up to the present moment, and which will, secession, and to the probable consequences of with the existence of such sovereign power in the United States, with the powers of Congress, as we hope, in all future time continue, to give such a movement. The territory which now inhabitants." The clause of the constitution to and with the right of a people to self-government." us all, such entire and perfect security, in the constitutes Mississippi and Alabama, was once strewed with diamonds and daggers from begin-For the present, we must pass over that por- ning to the end. He gave us, with spirit and as we wish to take a brief notice of the Gover- "Georgia Scenes," in which a youthful 'bruiser' self, merely "to see how he could a fout" if any

indifference or contempt in the public mindwith them, without being denounced as a submissionist, a surrenderer of Southern rights, a

We are happy to learn from Mr. Nabors, that

For the Flag of the Union. Brandon, Nov. 27, 1850.

Messrs. Editors-You will be highly gratified, mmand respect, and secure quiet and responding to the suggestion of the Union Meeting held in Jackson on the 18th. A "Union We were a little surprised to see the fearless Association" for Rankin county has already been ing to conceal, as we suppose, a recommenda- in your city, has rolled through our county, and phrase "Committee of Safety," or "common onward and onward over the hills and hollows ples of Liberty and free government may be rethe honor of having first unfurled the standard connection with the recommendation of the late of "the Union" in the "mighty East," and her and factionists go down before the will of the people. Monday being the first day of the court, it was determined to select that occasion ment of a "common centre of opinion and ac- for the purpose of forming a "Union Associa- expedient." "To guard against transgressions ion," in a Southern Congress. If then, we are tion" here. Accordingly, at short notice, the of the high powers, herein delegated, WE DEnot mistaken in this view, the message has house at two o'clock, when a meeting was ortaken ground in favor of the building up of a ganized, and suitable resolutions adopted to set shall forever remain inviolate: and that all laws Southern Confederacy, and the entire and final on foot a properly constituted association. Of contrary thereto, or to the following provisions ficers were selected, without distinction of party, consisting of the most influential citizens of the to defeat the objects of the other party, and to preserve intact and inviolate the glorious constiall right; five, yes, ten to one for law, order, peace and patriotism. (I like the alliteration, perfect unanimity, was the speeches delivered on the occasion. Mr. Harper, of our town, first come." THE CORRESPONDENCE. The importance of addressed the meeting in a sp ech replete with good sense, argument and fervor. He explained he objects of the meeting, spoke feelingly of correspondence between Messrs. Nabors, Ames, the necessity for its being called, and of the Hemmingway, and others, with our Senators great crisis in the affairs of the nation, which demanded of every man who loved his country and its institutions to ally himself with the disunion or resistance to the late compromise "Union party" who he conceived were the true laws of Congress. We are requested to say, friends of the South and of the whole country. After Mr. Harper sat down, there were loud calls for D. W. Adams, esq., of Jackson, who was here in attendance upon the court. You trict, that gentleman has declined to furnish any people in Jackson know his style; but to us it reply. We suppose, that like other distinguish- was a novel and rich treat. He spoke with ed gentlemen, he will refer to his general course, judgment, wit and eloquence. He painted some scenes now transpiring at the capitol, with a and to his public speeches, for the answer to the master hand. He warned the people to disregard the siren song of office holders and politicians, but to consult their sober reason; and see whether in exchange disunion could or would Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Missie- offer anything, but a miserable "mess of potfound interest, and often interrupted by loud and

ong continued applause. Chas. Scott, esq., of your place was next hests. ournment of the Nashville Convention, and representing the interest and will of the people of called upon. I hardly know how to describe Mississipp; that the course of the Hon. Heury S. | the effort itself, or the effects it produced. One of the best tests of its power, was that frequently at the close of some beautiful burst, I saw tears coursing down many a rough and manly cheek-eyes that are "all unused to the melting filled with tears, and cheeks that the as Representatives in Congress from this State, in | suns of the South, and hard, but honest toil had swarted and tanged, flushed with excitement at the dark picture which the speaker drew of the Scott has left a mark upon the hearts of those who heard him, that no power or influence can members of the legislature are at the capitol concecting schemes for disunion, the people are at home, and in a quiet way to be sure, taking matters into their own hands and preparing not to send them back. You had better hint some thing of this kind through your valuable paper. It might reach the understanding of many of of Marion, Seal, Thomas of Marshall, Thomas of to one who represents a county not over a hunupon "the Flag of the Union." It will have a large circulation in Rankin, to judge from present appearances. Long may it wave, &c.

RANKIN. In haste, yours, P. S. The names of the officers of the Associawith an official account of the meeting, &c.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

ceded should constitute a common fund for the United States, Georgia included, which should be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use. In the fulfillment of this treaty stipulation, it was required by the act of Congress which authorized the people of this territory to form a constitution, that the convention should, by an irrevocable ordinance, disclaim all right and title to the public domain within our limits. That ordinance was passed by the convention in 1817, and constitutes an obligation on our part. There is yet a great amount of public land within the limits of the State which of course does not belong to us, but to the United States; it is the common property of all. We desire to know, if we peaceably secede, whether the United States will still own this land, or will it be peaceably surrendered to us; or shall we have it to pay for. The United States are bound to carry out the conditions of cession. It will place us in an awkward condition to be out of the Union, and still have the United States officers within our limits disposing of the public domain. And our condition will be rather worse if we have it to pay for; we cannot repudiate; our cotton will be seized in payment. But we are also under obligation not to tax that land, and we should thus present the anomaly of an independent nation without the power of taxing property within its limits. The same act of Congress made it incumbent upon us to provide by the same irrevocable ordinance, that the stipulate, Will this right be surrendered? In We were admitted into the Union "on an equal | Presidency. footing with the other States," which means nothing more nor less than political equality; mere territory; and his Excellency asserts that ing.-Union Flag.

The Legislative Convention Bill.

The Governor and his friends in the Legislaare are determined to command the people, by Legislative enactment, to hold a convention to consider of the Governor's doctrines of secession from the Union. The Legislature have no ower to pass such a law. The Declaration of Rights, in our State Constitution, expressly reserves to the people themselves the exercise of such a sovereign right. We quote its language:

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. "That the general, great and essential princi-

cognized and established, we declare-Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the PEOPLE, and all free governments are founded on their authority and established for their benefit; and they, therefore, (the people) have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government in such a manner as they may deem are void.

These provisions expressly exclude the Legislature from intermeddling in any manner, either by the call of a convention or otherwise, with the organic government of the State. They are not authorised to direct the people to hold a con- than that of his Excellency-it is not half as the passage of them. vention for any purpose.

We call the attention of the people to this contemplated outrage on their reserved rights, and we advise the Governor and his supporters

of a convention by the Legislature-for we be. ity to conquer the necessary soil, and then grant did not appear, being prevented, as we lieve it possesses no such power-yet it is before the people that we wish to discuss this sub- and sovereignty are necessary prerequisites to spoke for the space of an hour and a but ject. The people are to be the judges, and their the admission of States. And then again, this cannot conceive ultraism more ultrait presence the arena where we desire the contest power must confer on Congress the authority to should be made, and the final decision an- grant the right of secession to the new State; for

to refer the question of convention or no conven- tion, and the Lord knows not what other "gortion, to the people, we will most willingly sus- gons and chimeras dire." Think of it, dear ances, regardless of the hedious train tain the reference. But when they order the reader, we get the right to secode, to nullify, that would certainly issue, civil people to elect members to a convention, by the and all that sort of thing, by direct grant from enactment of a law, which in our opinion, they Congress!

Gen. Foote at Natchez. distinguished citizen of Natchez will show how down to remote posterity. the people of that city appreciate the services of

Senator Foote: "Gen. Foote arrived here on Friday evening. He was received with a national salute of cannon as the guest of the Union men. On veshorrors and consequences of disunion. Mr. terday he addressed an immense and enthusiastic meeting, including many ladies, which you the whole world. They denounce the Union made to lay the amendment on the table know, is rare here. He spoke three hours to a men as tame submissionists, while they are the ayes and noes being called, there were ever eradicate. Thus you see, that while the highly attentive audience. He spoke again by special request at night; and a Union Association was formed. He goes to Woodville this Oh, they are glorious fellows, all fitted for the after much confusion and various morning, November 24th.

Adams are all the firm friends of the Union, They would make fine officers—generals, color on the division to the best of our without distinction of party.

It is said that in Greenville, Mississippi, there i not belong to a temperance society, and that there is not a grog-shop in the town .- Nat. Intelligencer. There must be some mistake about a Temper-

ance Society being in Greenville; for we remember to have printed, in pamphlet, a Constitution tion here, will be sent you in due time, together and By-Laws for a Division in that place, the bill for which has been repudiated .- T. P.

How His Excellency puts the "Strict Con- strons courageous-that they structionists" in a Quandary.

of themselves are, and were, from the beginning permission, (referring to the act of Congress presentatives, for the purpose of forming a Cenvoid. The Governor, if we understand him giving permission to the people of the territory tral Union Association. The organization was men deny it; others assert it. Our present move- mission of California, as a State into the Union, correctly, attempts to prove the latter assumption to form a constitution and government,) neces- made by the adoption of the constitution and ment is evidently tending to that point, and is null and void; and here is the pith of it:

Congress over the territory, or other property States, and leaves the inhabitants of the incipient The meeting was large, and attended by many have been entirely overlooked; which may very not resting in the inhabitants of the incipient ion, must reside in the States of the people of the alleged grievances, they are far worse cludes the assumption that the right of empire ernment, as were the original States of the their presence and influence upon all suitable peaceable secession. If it cannot be peaceable secession. If it cannot be peaceable ship of the soil, right of empire ernment, as were the original States of the

The constitution of the United States confers w States,' not territories, and as they are to be | confederacy; they will surrenderall their dmitted on an equal footing with the original States, they must be necessarily at the time of their asssion political communities, possessing all the cede. No struggle-no fight. They are er, there must be some act, on the part of the State the do possess it, equivalent to a grant, by which suitation, that splendid temple which cost ested in the inhabitants of the territory. This we must be performed by Congress, the constituted agent

Now, what are the propositions here asserted? They are, first, that the sovereignty over the territories rests, not in the Federal Government, nor in the people of the territories, but the States or the people of the States; second, that sor reignty must be conferred on the people of the territory, by the States, before it can become a State; third, that Congress can confer such sovereignty, and the power to do it is included in the delegation of authority to "admit new States!" Did man ever hear the like before-the power to they will give all up and peaceably re-"admit" a sovereign is a power to create a sov- the partnership, and leave all the goods ereign? We should like to hear of a more lati- ney to the survivors. Such is the doc tudinarian construction of the constitution ever given, even by old John Adams himself. eral new States have been formed out of the ter-

Just consider the absurdity of the thing. Sevritories of the United States, and yet there has meetings that we have ever seen in the never been an act of Congress, or of any of the (Car States, conferring sovereignty upon any such. This was a mass meering in which avnew State or upon the people within its limits. in the county and out of it was invit-All that Congress has done has been to assent Court, every part of that the people of certain territories might form resented. The Court House was em-State governments; it has never pretended to questions growing out of the action grant sovereignty to them. In some instances, new States have been formed, without even such strongly opposed to the planprevious assent: such was the case with Michi- Judge Rogers replied to Gen. Waul in a gan and Arkansas. Congress never passed an of about twenty minutes. The vote y act permitting or authorising them to assume of Carroll are more ananomous in taxon Mississippi River should remain free to all the the powers of sovereignty; much less did it con- taining the peace measures, than they citizens of the United States, and we did so fer sovereignty upon them. And if his Excel- been on any controverted political subject to the politi lency be right, neither of them is yet a sovereign view of these, in a ldition to the other difficul- State. Notwithstanding which, if we recollect in favor of sustaining these mean ties that lie in the way, is it not folly to talk right, his Excellency voted for Gen. Cass as a never before witnessed so much into about or think of peaceable secession. It is not citizen of the State of Michigan, and was quite played in a political meeting. Our worth while to talk about the abstract right, happy to think, at a certain period, that he would when we know we cannot exert it without force, receive the votes of those States for the Vice We all know that Mississippi was once a

but whilst we may be equal in this respect in the sovereignty over it was then vested, jointly, the Union, it does not follow that we can go out in all the then States and the people of the of it as other States might. These are mere States. No grant of sovereignty can be shown hints, and we should be glad to see an answer from any State to the people of the old Mississippi territory; and we ask, how has sovereignty got into Mississippi? Congress has not power to grant it, for no strict constructionist ultra measures generally. The meeting h can say that any such power is conferred upon Congress; nor can there be shown any such of place that an enterprising may grant on the part of Congress. And yet the been at all of them. The resolution Ultras, here, talk of sovereignty and the inde- plained, remoddled or modified, wo feasible right of secession; never thinking, in- any one of the meetings-all shaped nocent souls, that his Excellency would ever re- The meeting held in this county was a quire us to show a patent for it, from Uncle successful in passing all their re-

May we be permitted to suggest to his Excellency that if the sovereignty of Mississippi neighbors (including myself) living is a grant, by patent, from the United States, it distant from the private residence in whi becomes us to inquire upon what terms and conditions the grant was made. The very purpose of the grant was, solely, that Mississippi might become one of the United Statesno other object or purpose induced the grant. Now his Excellency is too well versed in the for the representatives of sor law not to know that, in all cases, where the counties would have failed. I do not o purpose of the grant fails, the grant itself be- that the resolutions said to have been p comes null; and the thing granted reverts to the

If, therefore, Mississippi should secede, the very purpose of the grant would be defeated; the grant would fail; our good State, and glorious Governor, sink into non-entities; and the old Mississippi territory would revive again.

If this be not law, we say it is better law bad as to convert a mere authority to "admit," into a power to create new States.

We feel curious to know what this power to admit does not, in the view of his Excellency. in the Legislature to "flee from the wrath to include. Does it embrace to power of conquest? It would seem so: and that Congress, by force revolutionizing refractory Tippah and But, although we are utterly opposed to a call of its power "to admit new States," had author- her to the disunion car. that is claimed to be an incident to the sover- permit. If the Executive and Legislature will agree eighty granted. It must also include nullification give anything like a full account of

have no authority to pass, and direct that this Verily, yea, that phrase "admit" includes the pared as he stated to enter upon a direct that this election may be made by county majorities, which whole doctrine of the great "national right of may give a result against the majority of the expansion," and sundry other particulars; and votes of the State, we beg permission to embody henceforth, it cannot enter into the heart of rational, and unexceptionable additi our entire opposition to their unjustifiable be- man, or lexicographer, to conceive or know what with sober reason and combining in the that word "admit" does not mean. It is the proportion solicitude for the Union and salmagundi of our Southern vocabulary; an The following paragraph from the pen of a omnibus of a word, capable to carry the inventor Mr. Morrison was called for by many

## LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

lieve that they are the bravest, most patriotic and chivalric men not only in the South but in opposed by the secessionists, a motion true blue-the real Simon Pures of the South. Confusion, and both parties clausing.

The Union men called for a division plume and epaulette; too brave and scientific adjournment, & , on the part of the sci We are happy to learn that the people of to carry the knapsack or shoulder the musket, was had, and the Union men retired nels, majors, and captains; and being all com- there were at least four Union men manders, they would face any foe. These are cessionist. The house being in much not a person over eighteen years of age that does not belong to a tempt rance society, and that there terrible rage about the late aggressions of the meeting broke up without a direct terrible rage about the late aggressions of the the main question; though the vote of federal government and the great healing mea- the amendment on the table was we believe sures passed by Congress. Now, what do all sides regarded as a fair test. these gentlemen propose doing? What is their as very favorable to the disunionists; the remedy ! How are they to better themselves or being as we verily believe, in all broad Till the country? They tell us that they are mon- one secessionist to ten Union men-

aggressions-that they will maintain their rights "at all hazars last extremity." But what is the Secession, peaceable secession! All, they are so brave after all. They don't want to hele more than the submissionists do. Ami if are really sincere in the remedy they propose sionists than we are. They tell us that enwrong has been done by Congress to drive to from the Union: they are resolved to leave and privileges, and do what! Why, peace our fathers formed-give up the America precious blood and treasure than Call tory of the past-the battle-fields of the retion-the graves of our fathers-the treasur and arsenals-the star spangled banner. every circumstance of our greatness. Y call themselves the great embod ment of Soern chivalry, are for peaceably weemding,

Jackson County, Miss., Nov. 18, 1-50 Messrs, Editors -- Our Representative meeting was privately held did not that it was in contemplation. We do not knowing persons have intimated that the nuch less, of the county. Indeed I do no anguage to eall that meeting the vopeople of the county of Jackson. I have versed with a larger number of the poday in the same neighborhood who are

From the Ripley Advertiser, Nov. This affair came off as expected. It

to the aforesaid resolutions than were

When Mr. Word concluded, M.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Moselv's sembly, but as there were other ca-M. declined taking the stand. The were then moved, being the same pu Our honorable opponents would have us be- our paper two weeks ago, and an ac to them offered to the effect that a dis Union or disunion should be put. The confusion, and both parties claiming the

The result of this meeting may be rea